

Michigan has pronounced incapable, imbecile, and, as I shall notice hereafter, something worse, even than these. General Harrison was commissioned by Gen. Washington an officer in the regular army of the United States, in the year 1791. He served as aid to General Anthony Wayne, in the campaign against the Indians, which resulted in the battle of the Rapids of the Maumee, in the fall of 1794.—Thus, in his youth, he was selected by General Wayne as one of his military family. And what did this youthful officer do in that memorable battle of the Rapids? Here, Mr. Speaker, let me summons a witness merely to show how military men may differ. The witness I call to controvert the opinion of the gentleman from Michigan, is General Anthony Wayne.—In his letter to the Secretary of War, giving an account of the battle of the Rapids, he says: "My faithful and gallant Lieutenant Harrison rendered most essential services, by communicating my orders in every direction, and by his conduct and bravery exciting the troops to press forward for victory."

Sir, this evidence was given by General Wayne in the year 1794, some time I imagine, before the gentleman from Michigan, was born and long, very long after he perused the title page of Baron Steuben. Mr. Speaker let me remind the House, in passing that this battle & victory over the Indian forces of the Northwest in which according to the testimony of General Wayne, "Lieutenant Harrison rendered the most essential services by his conduct and bravery," gave peace to an exposed line of frontier, extending from Pittsburg to the southern borders of Tennessee. It was, in truth, the close of the war of the Revolution, for the Indians who took part with Great Britain in our revolutionary struggle never laid down their arms until after they were vanquished by Wayne in 1794.

We now come to something of the man, the General, whose military history our able and experienced General from Michigan has reviewed. We know that debates like this have been sometimes had in British Parliament. There I believe, the discussion was usually conducted by those who have seen & not merely heard of service. We all know that Col. Napier, has, in several volumes, reviewed the campaigns of Wellington; and criticised the movements and merits of Beresford, and Soult, and Massena, and many others, quite yes I say quite, yes quite as well known in military history as any of us, not even excepting our General from Michigan. We respect the opinions of Napier, because he not only thought of war we know, but that he fought too. We not only respect and admire that combination of military skill, with profound statesmanlike views, which we find in Caesar's Commentaries, because we know the "mighty Julius" was a soldier, trained in the field and trained to the accidents and dangers of war. But, sir, we Generals of Congress require no such painful discipline to give value to our opinions. We men of the 19th century know all things intuitively. We understand the military art perfectly by nature. Yes, sir, the notions of the gentleman from Michigan, agree exactly with a sage by the name of "Dogberry" who insisted "that reading and writing came by nature." Mr. speaker, we have heard & read much of "the advance of knowledge, the improvement of the species, and the great march of mind," but never till now have we understood the extent of meaning in these pregnant phrases. For instance the gentleman from Michigan asserts that General Harrison has none of the qualities of a General, because at the battle of Tippecanoe he was once found at a distance from his tent, urging his men on to battle. He exposed his person too much it seems. He should have staid at his tent, and waited till his officers came for orders. Well, sir, see now to what conclusion this leads us. Napoleon seized a standard at Lodi, and rushed in front of his columns across a narrow bridge, which was swept by a whole park of German artillery. Hence Napoleon was no officer; he did not know how to command an army. He, like Harrison exposed his person too much. Oh, Mr. Speaker, what a pity for poor Napoleon that he had not studied Steuben and slaughtered water-melons with his natural born Generals of this great age of the world! Sir It might have altered the map of Europe nay, changed the destinies of the world.

Again: Alexander the great spurred his horse foremost into the river, and led his Macedonians across the Granicus to rout the Persians, who stood full opposed on the other side of the stream. True, this youth conquered the whole world, and made himself master of what constituted the Median, Persian, Assyrian, and Chaldean empires. Still according to the judgment of us warriors by nature, the mighty Macedonian might have consulted good sense by coming over here, if, indeed, there were any here hereabouts, in those days and studying like my friend from Michigan, first Tidd's practice, and Espinassus Nisi Prius, and a little of Steuben, and serving as a general of militia awhile. Sir, Alexander the Great might have made a man of himself in the art of war, had he ever been a member of our Congress and heard us colonels discuss the subject of an afternoon or two. Indeed Alexander or Satan I doubt not would have improved greatly in strategy by observing, during this session, the tactics of the Administration party on the New Jersey election question. Mr. Speaker, this objection to a general because he will fight is not original with my friend from Michigan. I remember a great authority, in point, agreeing with the gentleman in this. In the times of the Henrys, 4th and 5th, of England, there if Shakespeare may be trusted, his opinions of the art military were exactly those of the gentleman from Michigan. He uniformly declared, as his deliberate judgment on the subject, that "discretion was the better part of valor," and this is an authority for gentleman. But who shall decide? Thus the authority stands—Al-

exander, the mighty Greek, and Napoleon Bonaparte, and Harrison on one side, and Captain John Fallstaff and the General from Michigan on the other! Sir, I must leave a question thus sustained by authorities, both ways, to posterity. Perhaps the lights of another age may enable the world to decide it. I confess my inability to say on which side the weight of authority lies.

I hope I may obtain the pardon of the American Congress for diverting this discussion to another matter, gravely put forward by the gentleman from Michigan. Without the slightest feelings of disrespect to that gentleman, I must be allowed to say that his opinions hastily I am sure, obtruded on the House in this military question can only be considered as subjects of merriment.

TO BE CONTINUED.



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Millford, Pa. April 18, 1840.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Gen. William Henry Harrison,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

John Tyler,
OF VIRGINIA.

FOR SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

John A. Shulze, of Lycoming,
Joseph Ritner, of Cumberland,

Who is in favor of raising a Tippecanoe Club?

One certain evidence, that trembling has seized upon the self-styled democratic party of the day, is, that they have ceased to ring changes on their charming policy both State and National, and have resorted to detraction, defamation and slander to consummate their victory over the People's Candidates, "HARRISON and TYLER," but gentlemen, (if you deserve the appellation) it won't do, every one is not so ignorant of certain facts as you are, or rather pretend to be. The greatest piece of nonsense and falsehood, that we have noticed in some time, is an article in the "Troy Budget," in which the writer attempts to prove, that General Harrison is a man of no military talents whatever, and further he was whipped at "Tippecanoe" and retreated before the savages, and that that battle was the commencement of the Indian War that drenched frontiers in blood. Now any little school boy conversant with the history of his country will refer this sapient blackguard to a refutation of his calumnies, with all his honest protestations "that he would be the last to detract from the military fame of any one who had performed deeds of noble daring for his country," our devil would convince him in two minutes that he has "lied about General Harrison," and that the man, whose course he says "is marked by stupidity, cowardice, and a mournful catalogue of disasters and defeats," has been in places where he dare not show his "calfskin." We give the quotation from "Hale's History of the United States," a book universally approved, and one that give a more clear and correct statement of facts concerning our country cannot be found, his (Hale's) name as a historian will go down to posterity with the indelible impress of "impartiality" to all men and all parties.

"For several years, the Indian tribes residing near the remote lakes and sources of the Mississippi, had displayed symptoms of hostility, murdering a number of whites and robbing others of their property. In the fall of 1811, Gen. Harrison, with a small force, was sent into their territories, instructed to negotiate if possible, but to fight if necessary. On the 6th of November, he arrived at Tippecanoe, their principal town, where he was met by Indian messengers, with whom an agreement was made, that hostilities should not take place before the next day, and that then an amicable conference should be held.

Just before daybreak, the savages, in violation of their engagement, made a sudden and furious attack upon the troops in their encampment. Nothing but the precaution of sleeping in order of battle, on their arms, saved them from total defeat. A dreadful slaughter was made; but the savages were finally repulsed, dispersed, and their town laid waste."

Whoever thought of branding General Harmar as a coward because he was defeated in two successive engagements, his army cut to pieces and dispersed? Who charges Gen. St. Clair with stupidity and cowardice because an army of 2000 men was almost totally destroyed and its remnant only saved from ruin by its retreat to the frontier settlements? The destruction of these two armies preceded the "dreadful defeat of Harrison at Tippecanoe" just announced by the gentleman of the "Budget." But to deal no longer in irony. Where are the men who now will brand Gen. Harrison, with ignorance, stupidity and cowardice for having acted in conformity with his instructions, first to negotiate if possible, this injunction he obeyed; and secondly to fight if necessary, he did fight, and not only fought like a general but a hero and conquered, chastised the perfidy of his foe, by destroying their town, &c. Now, what must be the moral character of such men as make such statements as have elicited these remarks. The departure from every shadow of truth, to vilify a political

opponent, betrays a corruption of heart, revolting to humanity, but when we find a man who couples his base fabrications with plausible professions of honesty, we feel the barrenness of language to afford epithets sufficiently descriptive of our abhorrence of his character—and are such the means by which you expect to drag your Martin Van Buren again into office?—you will find that you cannot humbug the public longer—your black-hearted lies shall have their refutation as fast as you generate them, the men that are now fighting for liberty under the banner of HARRISON and TYLER, from misrule and corruption, sleep like the soldiers of the old General at Tippecanoe, "on their arms and in order for battle," and when you dream we are asleep, and fabricate another falsehood, look out that some Harrison man don't give it to you as the Indians got it. P. R.

"THE 'LADIES COMPANION.'—This periodical, replete with interesting subjects, has just been received, and we take pleasure in recommending it to our fair readers as a publication of unequalled merit—this number is embellished with a fine engraving of "the Young Mother."

Another Harrison Victory!

WELL DONE CINCINNATI!!

The following gratifying intelligence is from the Cincinnati Republican of the 8th inst.

Glorious Triumph!

HARRISON MAJORITY IN THE CITY 1663!!

THE WHOLE REGULARLY NOMINATED HARRISON DEMOCRATIC TICKET IN EVERY WARD IN THE CITY, (with the only exception of the Constable in the Third Ward) PREVAILED AT THE ELECTION ON MONDAY!!!

Every exertion possible was made by the destructives to run in their candidates. Our "Log Cabin" ticket was counterfeited, and tickets headed "Harrison Ticket," but containing the names of some of their candidates, were distributed,—and some of their candidates declared themselves at the polls Harrison men.

Notwithstanding all the drawbacks to our success, we have obtained a GLORIOUS UNPRECEDENTED VICTORY! Last year the Loco Focos succeeded in electing four Council men and two Constables. On Monday, the only solitary candidate carried by them was Mr. Riley for Constable, over Mr. Hazen, in the Third Ward—and this is very easily accounted for—Hazen having stated public on the election day, that he did not want the office, and that he thought of leaving the State. Under these circumstances, it is not strange that Riley beat him—still his majority is but about 30. The Harrison majority in this Ward on the township ticket is 117.

The result of this election is such as to satisfy the most sceptical, that the sun of Van Buren is set.

There were sixty-five candidates on the regularly nominated Harrison ticket—sixty-four of whom are elected.

"More Breakers in the East."—"Old Tip" in Maine.

In Portland on Tuesday last, the Whigs carried their city officers in every Ward but one, with the exception of the Mayor. The Whigs having two candidates, there was no election. The aggregate Whig vote was 1006, the Tory 702, scattering 7.

Falmouth, in Cumberland county, has been triumphantly redeemed. The Whigs elected their entire ticket by twenty majority. Van Buren majority last fall 15. This is the fifth town in this county alone, represented by Locos in the last Legislature which has been regenerated this spring. Wonders will never cease. Even Belfast, the capital of Waldo county one of the strongest holds of Van Burenism in Maine, is regenerated. The Whigs have elected their entire ticket. In 1838 the vote stood for Fairfield 447—Kent 299.

The Whigs have also carried Limerick for the first time in ten years.—Pa. Inquirer.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WASHINGTON.—A fire broke out in Washington city, at an early hour on Saturday morning last, which destroyed the printing office of the Madisonian, with all the materials—the extensive stationary and book binding establishment of Messrs. Langtree & O'Sullivan, and also injured the Medical College.—Id.

A large calico printing establishment at Fall River, recently suspended operations, the owner not being able under the present condition of things to pay former prices, and the workmen refusing to work for any less. With their usual avidity for any thing which can be made into political capital, the locofocos declared it was done for the sake of influencing the votes of the people employed in the works. It turns out, however, that the proprietor is a supporter of the administration.

A letter from Cincinnati says: And now for Gen. Harrison. Since I saw you the whole horizon changed the clouds dispersed, and all looks bright again. I feel no hesitation in saying that Ohio will give a majority of 12,000. Such enthusiasm I never witnessed before. The accounts of our convention are not exaggerated. There must have been very little short of 20,000, and this would revolutionize any state. Nor is the enthusiasm confined to Ohio—it pervades the whole West.

Governor Grayson of Maryland, had declined calling an extra session of the Legislature.

The loss by fire at Washington is estimated at \$40,000. Mr. Langtree will lose about \$18,000, and Mr. Allen of the Madisonian about \$ 5,000.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Martin Van Buren's career is drawing to a close, and who is there that envies him all his enjoyments? The gaudy trappings of power, the adulations of myrmidons and parasites have no charms for the virtuous. They seek power to wield it for elevated purposes, and applause is only welcome when it is accorded by the wise, and is the reward of "deeds of noble works." Ten thousand demagogues, who once flourished in the sickly heat of popular commotion, have vanished and are forgotten, and are remembered only that their fate may warn us to shun the false "lights of guilty ambition." Consigned to the faithful hand of history, Van Buren will descend to posterity distinguished by no illustrious actions, he will take all his glory, all that gives him a claim to memory from the fact that he once (only once) ruled over this land. No lustre has he added to our honor—no impulse to our energies, and we may thank Heaven that he had not the ability to accomplish the mischief he meditated. He has been elevated to a dignified station only to exhibit his own incapacity—and make every patriot blush for his country. How important it is that he who holds the reigns of power should be intelligent and honest, we may observe, when the opposite of these qualities are united in the present chief magistrate. He has trampled on our most sacred rights and struggled hard to destroy our dearest interests—and shall he yet have time to accomplish his designs? No, let him return to Kinderhook, if his old friends will receive him, and there employ the remainder of a perverted existence in atoning for his errors, or if he will be a politician, let him direct his energies to re-organise the scattered fragments of his party, and again become the oracle of broken down political hacks, and hungry office-hunters.—Union Star.

An Honorable Opponent.—The Cincinnati Advertiser and Western Journal, a very decided Van Buren paper, says:

"General Harrison is not a very rich man.—He has been honest in his dealings—he has been faithful in all the public offices he has held—and he has not taken those advantages he might have done, without the violation of any duty, but too much confidence in those he trusted, has lost much valuable property."

Wise of Virginia, thus epigrammatizes the history of General Harrison:

"It proves him to be a patriot, a successful soldier, a republican of the plain, strict, stern school; a statesman of enlarged views, looking to his 'whole country,' and to all its parts, for practical wisdom; a benefactor of all its parts ever entrusted to his guardianship and care; a scholar, a writer, an honest man, and a gentleman, alike beloved in his private, and gloriously renowned in his public life. What more can be said of any man? I believe there is not a man of our country now living who can point to a life of greater usefulness and of more distinguished public services, both civil and military, than Gen. William Henry Harrison."

Not Bad.—A bill concerning intermarriages between whites and blacks, being before the Massachusetts Legislature, one of the members rose and delivered himself as follows:

"Mr. Speaker—I shall vote in favor of this bill, simply because I do not wish to see a law on the statute book regulating a mere matter of taste, for such I consider to be the whole question of intermarriage between persons of different color. It is purely a matter of taste, and if my friend from Nantucket wishes to marry a black, blue or green wife. I am content that he should have full liberty to indulge his preference for either color. All I request of him is, that when I happen to pay him a friendly visit, at the Island, he will not ask me to kiss his milk and molasses children."

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE. Our neighbor of the Pennsylvania admits that the Harrisonites have carried Connecticut, but claims New-Hampshire as the first gun of the campaign—

The difference, however, amounts to simply this. New Hampshire, at the last Presidential Election, gave her electoral vote for Martin Van Buren. At the recent election, she exhibited no political change, but an adherence to her old faith in Van Burenism. Connecticut, at the last Presidential election, also gave her electoral vote to Van Buren by a majority of 500. At the recent election, however, she gave a Whig majority of between 4 and 5000, and thus exhibited a loss to Van Buren of a State which gives eight electoral votes! A few more such changes, and even some of the loudest and wildest of the Sub-Treasury advocates will abandon the tottering Administration.—Penn Inq

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—We learn that on Saturday last, a small child of Mr. John Haine, in the neighborhood of Mohontonga Lock, was burned to death. The child had been sent by its mother to repair the fire where she had been engaged at washing, when its clothes caught fire and before assistance could reach it, the flames had so spread over its clothes that it was found impossible to extinguish them until the child was so awfully burned that it expired in less than two hours.—Union Star.

Kentucky.—The Frankfort Commonwealth apprehends that the Governor of Kentucky will have to convene the Legislature of that State for the purpose of passing a law for the appointment of Presidential Electors. The former law has expired by its own limitation, and this fact was overlooked by the Legislature during its late session.

Flour, \$2 at Pittsburg.

Highly Important from England. War between England and China—Preparations in India and England to attack China.

By the packet ship South America, Capt. Bailey, we have received highly important intelligence from England to the 20th ult. and Liverpool, and 19th from London, being ten days later than the previous accounts. This news is of the highest importance.

England has now declared War against China. Lord Auckland has received instructions to that effect.

We have now the details of such active preparations of war in British India and in England, as invariably precedes a more open and formal declaration. By an overland mail, received at London from India, the London papers of the 11th ult. published accounts from Canton to 15th December last, and many days later from Calcutta. The news was immediately given to the public, and produced great excitement in London. There is not yet any formal declaration of war by England, but it is well known that such a thing would not be done till the Government is ready to make a blow. The preparations in India and England are on a very extensive scale.

DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST CHINA BY THE BRITISH.

Intelligence reached London London on the 11th March, by the overland mail from India, stating that the Governor General of India has, in the name of the British Government, declared war against China. This important news is contained in the despatches from Bombay, dated January 31, and was brought to Marseilles on the 7th.

JURY LIST.

List of persons drawn to serve as Grand Jurors, at the May session, 1840, of Monroe county courts:

- 1 Charles Hawk, Chesnuthill.
- 2 Peter Berger, Tobyhanna.
- 3 Peter Frederick, Stroud.
- 4 John V. Bush, Smithfield.
- 5 David Keller, Hamilton.
- 6 George Shupp, Chesnuthill.
- 7 George Bomberger, Smithfield.
- 8 Joseph Houser, do
- 9 Jacob Altemus, Chesnuthill.
- 10 John Zimmerman, Smithfield.
- 11 John Butz, Pocono.
- 12 John Boys, Stroud.
- 13 John C. Strunk, Smithfield.
- 14 George R. Labar, Stroud.
- 15 Jacob Grotz, Ross.
- 16 Stroud Burson, Stroud.
- 17 Samuel Pipher, M. Smithfield.
- 18 Charles Halterman, do
- 19 Michael Bush, Stroud.
- 20 Samuel Bond, Tobyhanna.
- 21 Wm. Walton, Jr. Stroud.
- 22 Philip Fetterman, do
- 23 John Mansfield, Hamilton.
- 24 Francis Edkin, Chesnuthill.

List of persons drawn to serve as Petit Jurors, at May session, 1840.

- 1 Peter Houser, Hamilton.
- 2 John Fellersner, do
- 3 John Smith, Smithfield.
- 4 Yoest Dreisbach, Tobyhanna.
- 5 John Hanna, M. Smithfield.
- 6 John Shively, Pocono.
- 7 Melchor Bossert, Hamilton.
- 8 Abraham Hoffman, M. Smithfield.
- 9 Millin Hannum, Stroud.
- 10 Joseph Christman, Ross.
- 11 Smith Price, Price.
- 12 David Eyleneberger, M. Smithfield.
- 13 Charles Dreisbach, Chesnuthill.
- 14 Charles Wolfinger, Stroud.
- 15 George Strunk, Smithfield.
- 16 Samuel Snyder, do
- 17 Henry Wise, Chesnuthill.
- 18 Jacob Root, Hamilton.
- 19 Jacob Keyser, Ross.
- 20 Adam Utt, Stroud.
- 21 Peter Kurtz, Smithfield.
- 22 Wm. Mill, Chesnuthill.
- 23 George Kern, Ross.
- 24 Benjamin Turner, Stroud.
- 25 George Stetler, M. Smithfield.
- 26 Jacob Arndt, Smithfield.
- 27 Charles Newhart, do
- 28 Peter Snyder, Hamilton.
- 29 Daniel Jayne, Smithfield.
- 30 Stoddell Stokes, Stroud.
- 31 Samuel Hofman, M. Smithfield.
- 32 Peter Merwine, Tobyhanna.
- 33 James Aliger, M. Smithfield.
- 34 George Murphy, Chesnuthill.
- 35 Adam Huffsmith, do
- 36 Daniel Brown, do

STROUDSBURG ARTILLERISTS.

Assemble for parade at the house of Luke Brothead on Monday the 4th day of May next at 9 o'clock A. M. CHAS SMITH, Capt.